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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Division of Information

February 1942

CONSUMER'S STAKE IN AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

War affects all Americans, affects us as producers and as consumers.

War places on you and me the responsibility to produce to the utmost those materials which will enable our armed forces to take the offensive. It is a war of production.

War places on you and me the responsibility to consume wisely. The best possible use must be made of scarce materials. That has the effect of increasing production and consumption. War places on us the responsibility to cooperate with the Government to insure that no artificial scarcity of goods is created. Panic, speculation, and hoarding are enemies to wise consumption.

Having the facts about supplies and distribution of materials is consumer protection. Knowledge of what our Government is doing to give our fighting forces weapons and to protect the civilian population will enable you and me to cooperate to the fullest.

Food is a prime weapon of war. In the Food-for-Freedom campaign, farmers have set themselves to break all food production records.

Without food, guns and tanks would be of no avail to our fighting forces. Without food, our factory workers could not produce. Without proper food, citizens would lack the morale, endurance, and stamina that it takes to back up our fighters.

Food heads the list of consumer items, which must be bought--war or no war. Clothing comes next. Luckily woolen clothes can be mended and remodeled by us at home for a time to leave the wool for uniforms and blankets. But clothes do eventually wear out and have to be replenished.

Food and clothing both originate on farms. There are steps in between. As buyers of food and clothing, you and I need to think about the farms and ranches producing food for our tables and fiber for our clothes. We also need to think about the steps in between.

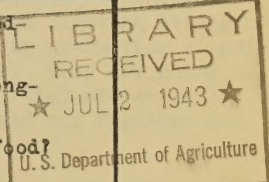
What is the consumer's stake in the wartime Food for-Freedom campaign?

What are consumer-protection features of the long-range agricultural conservation program?

What is the consumer situation with regard to food? With regard to fiber?

What other factors besides farm prices enter into food and clothing costs?

What can you and I do to prevent inflationary prices?



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Food-For-Freedom Campaign

As the war circles the globe, customary sources of raw materials are cut off from America and her Allies. This causes the need for food production which exceeds anything ever before thought possible.

The war strategy of the United Nations demands supplies of food. Fortunately, agricultural leaders back in September 1940 planned an increased pig crop. Then in April 1941, they saw that we would need to assume a greater responsibility for food production. Farm production was stepped up 4 percent in 1941 above the already high 1940 production levels, and is planned to be 5 percent higher in 1942 than in 1941. This will be a 19-percent increase above the average for 1935-39. Almost one-fifth higher. Think what a job of work that is.

This increased production is the answer of American farmers to the threat of Germany to starve Britain into submission and overrun the world. Increased production of fats and oils is the answer of American farmers to the Japanese seizure of important sources of these products.

This increased production is the best protection that American consumers can have.

Goals for 1942 call for production of 125 billion pounds of milk, 4.2 billion dozen eggs, 38 million cases of canned peas, and 40 million cases of canned tomatoes. Farmers are planning to increase acreage of soybeans and peanuts for oil by nearly 50 percent to 9 million acres for soybeans and by almost 150 percent to 5 million acres for peanuts. Other needed food crops will be increased proportionately.

Goals call for the slaughter of 83 million hogs--14 percent more than were slaughtered last year. They call for the slaughter of 28 million head of cattle and calves. That's a lot of meat but a fighting nation needs meat. America is lucky that it has the meat.

In stating production goals last September, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard added the estimated needs of the United Nations to the normal consumption of Americans at home.

Goals have been revised upward since Pearl Harbor. Farmers are going to produce to the limit the strategic foods needed to increase the fighting strength of the nations fighting for freedom. They are going to step up production almost a fifth beyond the average production of recent pre-war years. They are going to do this despite threatened shortages of labor and machinery. They are going to do this in the face of rising costs. They are doing it to feed our fighting men and to protect American consumers.

Unless farmers reach production goals, the cause of the United Nations will suffer and consumers will suffer. So farmers are planning to do the job, even when the size of it makes it seem impossible. They agree with the President: "Let no man say it cannot be done. It can be done. It must be done. We have undertaken to do it."

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And farmers really are doing the job. Stocks of most foods are now the largest on record, despite the tremendous drain of shipments abroad. Stocks of evaporated milk, for instance, in January 1942 amounted to 328 million pounds - or 75 percent more than were on hand a year before.

But increasing production is often difficult and expensive. Changing from a surplus crop to a crop needed in the war usually involves an outlay of additional money and labor. Farming-as-usual would be much easier ... particularly when the going gets harder due to shortages of labor, machines, and fertilizer.

To assure farmers that their job will not be a thankless one, Congress has given the Secretary of Agriculture a voice in determining what shall be the ceiling on farm prices. The Secretary also has authority from Congress to support the price of foodstuffs needed for lend-lease shipments. Storage loans at 85 percent of parity is one way he does this. Buying in the open market when the price goes down is another.

This price protection to farmers is price protection to consumers too. For it will mean that farmers can afford to go all the way in reaching production goals - goals designed to meet our war needs and to provide adequately for American consumers.

Recently food prices have advanced somewhat and there has been much talk of high prices. But farm costs have advanced too. In fact, farm income has not kept pace with city income. And farm prices have not advanced as quickly as city incomes. The food buying power of the average city worker in 1941 was the highest on record. So higher farm prices do not always mean profit for the farmer.

A comparison of price rises of the past several months does not give as clear a picture of the situation as a comparison of prices now and in 1918 and 1919. The following table shows comparisons of average prices for some principal farm products as of September 15 for the years 1941, 1919, and 1918.

Commodity	Unit	1941	- 3 -	1919	1918
Wheat	Bu.	95.8¢		207.6¢	205.7¢
Corn	Bu.	70.8¢		169.6¢	162.6¢
Hogs	Cwt.	\$11.10		\$15.81	\$17.50
Cattle, Beef	Cwt.	\$ 9.36		\$ 9.02	\$ 9.63

Increased production brought about by farmers in the Food-for-Freedom campaign with the aid of Government price support promises to keep food prices during this war well below prices in 1919. That's consumer protection.

As a further safeguard to consumers, a ceiling has been placed on the prices of some farm products to prevent their going above approximately 110 percent of parity. This is in accordance with recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture who has consistently represented farmers in their effort to get the prices which are fair to both producers and consumers. City from Congress to support the price of foodstuffs needed for lend-lease shipments. Storage loans at 85 percent of parity is one way he does this. Buying in the open market when the price goes down is another.

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

Parity is the price which, in terms of the purchasing power of a pound of cotton, a bushel of wheat, or a dozen eggs, is equal to the purchasing power of the commodity in parity base years 1909-1914, when farmers got a fairer share of the national income than was the case after World War I. Farm families number about one-fourth of the population of the United States--but the farmer's net share of the national income has never been as much as 10 percent in the last 20 years. So parity, based on past income standards, just can't give farmers a disproportionate share of national income.

The reason for setting farm price ceilings at 110 percent of parity is to assure farmers parity on the average price during the year. That's because farm commodity prices vary widely during the year: they may climb up during the growing season while the farmer has nothing to sell and tumble down at market season when the bulk of his crop is ready for sale.

Take the case of hogs. It doesn't help the farmer much just because the market price for hogs in July is a fair price. Not if he doesn't have any hogs to sell then and if prices are sure to drop later when his hogs are ready for market. It isn't the off-season price that counts for the farmer. The profit on that goes mostly to the speculator. It's the average price that counts. That's why farmers need to have the hog price ceiling set a little above parity, so that they can get an average parity price for the year. Otherwise prices might drop to a point where farmers could not afford to maintain the high production which is needed for the war and which is the consumer's best assurance against scarcity and scarcity prices.

Did you ever think: What food prices might be, if farmers paid themselves wages as managers? Or even if they figured in their hourly wages at rates comparable to those received by industrial workers?

Do you know the percent of increase in other living costs in your community? The percent increase in food? Do you know the causes?

How can fear-buying and hoarding cause high prices, even though total supplies are adequate?

Would you prefer voluntary individual limitation of purchases to rationing? Will it work?

Victory Garden Campaign

In announcing the Victory Garden Campaign, the Secretary of Agriculture set a goal of 1,329,000 new farm gardens.

People on farms consume food too. And, unless they produce it, they have to buy it or go without. Home gardens are very important to the health of farm families. They provide fruits and vegetables at low cash cost. Home gardens

for farm families are more important than ever in wartime: there is a bigger job to do and fewer hands to do it with--so families must keep fit. There is little time, or car tires either, to spare for shopping trips in to town to get fresh vegetables for the daily meals.

City consumers have a stake in farm gardens, too. That's because the farm families who eat their own fresh peas, their own canned tomatoes, and get carrots from their garden or storage room aren't going to compete in buying canned goods from the grocery store.

Enough Victory Gardens and careful planning and organization on a community basis will make whole small towns self-sufficient as far as their vegetable and fruit supply is concerned. Where that is done, the families will profit by lower prices, the local stores will profit by more farm business, and shipping space will be saved for rushing military supplies to our troops. Consumers have a real interest in all these things.

Community canning projects to salvage edible tag ends of crops are also good. School lunches, charitable institutions, increased food consumption among poor families, will benefit from these. That's combining conservation of America's human resources with conservation of food resources. That's strengthening the community to stand the strains and stresses of war.

In view of the shortage of seed and fertilizer, do you think the city housewife would be justified from the standpoint of war production in digging up her lawn to plant vegetables?

Would a community canning project be feasible in your community? Do you have any vegetables, a pressure cooker, cans, or ideas or time to contribute to such a project?

Do you know any methods of conserving food which do not use rubber or tin or other scarce materials? Is it applicable to your situation? If so, are you using these methods to the fullest and teaching your neighbors how to use them?

Have you ever eaten any dried fruits?
Or dried vegetables?
Have you ever dried any?
Did your grandmother?

Why top the potato bank with a flag?

Agricultural Conservation Program

Objectives of the Agricultural Conservation Program include assisting consumers to obtain an adequate and steady supply of commodities at fair prices. The Secretary of Agriculture is instructed by the law to estimate the consumption requirements and a safety margin more when he makes "allotments."

Since everybody buys food and clothing, people in cities as well as people on farms have a direct and personal interest in the consumer provisions of the farm program. What then are these consumer provisions?

Agricultural Adjustment

Agricultural adjustment features of the farm program have greatly hastened the change-over by Agriculture from peacetime to wartime production.

The whole machinery of the AAA program was set up on the theory that production of agricultural commodities should be scaled upward or downward to fit the changing needs of the country, to meet export requirements, and to build up ample reserves. This was so that no soil and labor would be wasted on unneeded crops, on the one hand. And so ample supplies to meet usual demands would be assured every year. Through agricultural adjustment the 6 million farmers of America are able to plan together to meet the needs of America without waste of land, or labor, or materials.

Farmers are doing this job democratically. Farmers themselves have shaped the program and administer the program through their democratically elected committees. The best thinking and the best effort of the whole community is enlisted in the battle which America is waging on every front.

Waste at any time is prodigal. Waste in wartime is criminal. It is vital that every ounce of effort, every acre of land be used to the best advantage for the war effort.

Adjustment features of the farm program help farmers use their labor and land for growing those crops most needed in the fight for freedom. They help farmers change over from less needed crops to the production of strategic materials.

Acreage Allotments

Acreage allotments are an adjustment feature of the program which acts to cut down the acreage planted to surplus crops -- so releases more acres for war production. Acreage allotments do this by limiting the acreage which a farmer may plant to his fair share of the national goal for the surplus crop without incurring penalties.

Wheat is a surplus crop. Our bins are bursting with wheat. There are ample stores on hand to supply everybody in America and all our foreign buyers with all the wheat they could normally use in a year.....this without growing a grain more wheat. So our reserves are ample.

Raising excess wheat would mean waste of land needed for other foods. Raising excess wheat would mean wasted wheat -- since storage facilities are already strained and wheat deteriorates quickly unless its stored properly.

Raising excess wheat would mean wheat later -- later needed for the war effort. So it's important that wheat production be held down. Goals for 1942 production call for a cut in wheat acreage from around 67 million acres to 55 million acres. That means seven million acres released for strategic war crops. That means all-out war production on the farm front. Last means consumer protection.

Marketing Quotas

Marketing quotas are another adjustment feature of the farm program which is helping farmers gear production to war needs. Marketing quotas encourage farmers to hold their planting down to their acreage allotments. Marketing quotas do this by penalizing farmers for any excess wheat which they sell in addition to their fair share of the national quota.

Marketing quotas are declared only when reserves threaten to become excessive. When the crop has been harvested this year, America's wheat supplies are expected to mount 100 million bushels above the record-breaking supply of last year. So in accordance with the law, Secretary Wickard has announced a wheat marketing quota referendum for May 2, 1942. But unless two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in the wheat referendum approve marketing quotas, they will not be in force.

Already a shortage of wheat storage space looms. Bins are made of steel. And the army has priorities on steel. There's a shortage of freight space too. Food and weapons needed for the war will take priorities over surplus wheat. To relieve the situation, the Secretary of Agriculture has already released some stored wheat for feed. Farmers who expect to use wheat for feed are asked to have it shipped early. That will clear the tracks for the new crop coming to market and for war supplies.

Marketing quotas will act to balance the supply of wheat going in the market. They provide for plenty of wheat for all expected needs at home and abroad, plus enough wheat to maintain reserves at high levels. This protects consumers against any wheat shortage. Wheat marketing quotas also protect consumers against shortages of other foods. They do this by encouraging wheat farmers to cut down on wheat, and to change over to production of crops most needed for the war. By limiting the amount of wheat a farmer can sell without penalty to his share of the national quota, marketing quotas enable the majority of farmers who want to change over to all-out war production to assume the extra labor and expense without fear that their sacrifice and effort will be wasted by increased wheat production on the part of a few selfish growers.

If you live on a farm: Did you fill out a farm plan?

If you live in town: Did you ever see a farm plan?
Do you know about the USDA War Board set-up and how it is functioning to help farmers in their all-out war effort?

Can you see why an Indiana farmer might hesitate to go into production of soybeans for oil, or a Texas farmer go all-out for peanuts, unless some plans were made to protect them from loss?

Ever-Normal Granary

Ever-Normal Granary provisions of the farm program provide for the storage of reserve stocks of corn, cotton, and wheat to meet emergency needs. If it hadn't been for the stockpile of feed and fiber stored in the Ever-Normal Granary, American families today would probably be faced with real shortages of vital foods. Either that or America could not have answered so quickly the appeal of Britain for milk, eggs, and pork. But corn stored in the Ever-Normal Granary was ready for quick conversion into these concentrated foods without which Britain would not have had the strength to fight on.

Now that the need for food production is mounting, corn and wheat are being released from the Ever-Normal Granary for feed.

Releasing Government supplies of feed at a reasonable price has served the public interest in three ways. It's helped livestock farmers. It's keeping meat prices in line. And it's protecting corn and wheat farmers from a market glut by releasing needed storage space. And supplies of grain will be put to good use in making alcohol needed for the manufacture of explosives.

What reason can you see for Government support of hogs?

What relation does the supply of feed have to meat prices?

Might "cheap" meat ever be expensive?

Name some reasons why it is fortunate that some Ever-Normal Granary warehouses were built before Hitler marked?

Crop Insurance

Crop insurance acts to protect consumers. It does this in three ways. First, by cutting down the risk to farmers of loss through adverse weather conditions or insect scourges, crop insurance has kept many wheat farmers in business. It's enabled them to go on producing wheat. They stayed in business and did not go broke. Second, whenever a farmer takes out insurance against loss of his crop, the premium is insurance to the country against a shortage. The premiums establish reserves which are stored to make good the possible loss. Farmers can pay their crop insurance premiums either in the actual commodity or in the cash equivalent, which the Government converts into that commodity. Third, crop insurance protects farm families by assuring them at least some income from their crop. It protects city consumers by stabilizing the farmer's purchasing power and so underwriting city payrolls.

Does the prospect of at least a minimum, guaranteed crop aid the homemaker to buy thriftily?

Do you know anyone who has received a wheat crop insurance payment? What has the payment meant to that family in terms of food, clothing, and shelter?

Is your community affected by whether farmers generally have a good year? Is your business directly affected?

Marketing and Freight Rates

Marketing costs are an important part of retail prices. They are added on to the price the farmer gets for the food and fiber he produces. They are part of the price of the goods the farmer buys.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act provides for "such encouragement to producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperatives as will tend to promote efficient methods of marketing and distribution." Efficient marketing and distribution lowers cost, is a protection to the consumer.

Freight rates are a big factor in food costs. The Agricultural Adjustment Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to complain to the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding any inequities in rates, charges, and tariffs on farm products. This authority is highly important to both producers and consumers, for maladjusted freight rates may mean that buyers cannot buy cheaply from the nearest market or that farmers are denied a market for their crops. Now that the Nation is at war it is more important than ever that farmers find a market for their crops so that none will be wasted. Now that farmers are going in for greatly expanded production and changing over to new crops in an effort to reach war production goals, the problem of markets and freight rates becomes more urgent than ever.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States, has this to say about the importance of reasonable freight rates to improved national nutrition:

"Freight rates are important factors in the final cost of many food products, especially the green vegetables and citrus fruits. Through lowered freight rates, wider distribution of these products would be encouraged. Tariff policies also have a direct influence on food costs and, therefore, on food consumption and should be made with a view to improved national nutrition. Refrigeration and storage facilities, lower distribution costs, quick and adequate transportation -- all are measures for better nutrition."

How in your opinion can the individual citizen help in rectifying any discriminatory freight rates?

Do you know of the existence of any rates which discriminate against the region in which you live? Have you as a citizen tried to do anything about it?

Is your community changing over to a new type of crop for the war? If so, has the community acted to set up marketing facilities? Have freight rates to marketing centers for these new commodities been investigated in comparison with rates from other producing areas?

Research Laboratories:

Research laboratories to discover new uses for agricultural products are another provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which benefits both farmers and buyers of farm products. New uses for farm byproducts mean more money for farmers. Economy effected by use of agricultural byproducts means less waste, and so enables farmers to sell food products more cheaply.

Do you know where the regional research laboratory for your region is located?

Have you heard reports on any researches being made in relation to a crop grown in your community? On your farm?

Agricultural Conservation:

Consumers have a vital interest in the conservation of America's land and water resources. This interest is recognized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which lists among its objectives "conserving national resources, preventing the wasteful use of soil fertility, and ... preserving, maintaining, and rebuilding the farm and ranch land resources in the national public interest."

Rich land produces abundantly at little cost. Farmers have more to sell and can afford to sell more cheaply when the soil is good. Land waste makes for high prices and hard living, because depleted soil gives a poor return. So it's to the consumer's interest that the farm program promotes agricultural conservation.

War increases the importance of agricultural conservation to consumers. Food buyers should know that the almost unbelievable step-up in production which farmers are making would not be possible but for agricultural conservation practices which have built up the fertility of the soil. Crops grow

faster and are more disease-resistant in good soil. The production per acre is greater in good soil. The chances of making a crop in spite of insects or drought are better with good soil. So soil conservation pays dividends to consumers.

The importance of agricultural conservation was overlooked during World War I. Dust bowls were the result.

Unless American ranchers had worked hard in the range program to repair this damage, America would not today have the beef that a fighting nation needs. Unless American farmers had worked hard in the agricultural conservation program, they would not have been prepared for war production today.

We must see to it that no new dust bowls are made in this war. We must see to it that the productive capacity of American farms and ranches is maintained to meet the strain of a longer war and to provide abundantly for Americans after the war.

Victory would be hollow, if, after we have fought grimly through to military victories, we have lost the fertility of our soil. For good land gives us the material basis for democracy. It was the wealth of America's natural resources which first made America the land of opportunity for the common man. There is no democracy in the middle of the Atlantic. No democracy in washed out gullies and cut-over timberland.

Too many Americans think of increased production only in terms of increased acreage. Increasing production that way would mean plowing up pastures, would mean more gullies, more cut-over timberland - a less-firm foundation for democracy.

Production can safely be increased by improved farming methods to boost the yield per acre, by conserving the soil and water. For instance, contour planting of corn on an Iowa farm increased the yield an average of 12 bushels annually over a 6-year period. The first year of the experiment happened to be a dry year, and the contoured corn yielded 18 bushels more per acre than straight plowed fields. So contour planting proved to be good drought insurance.

America needs big production. America needs sure production. America needs long-time production. Agricultural conservation points the only way by which America can win the battle of food production without loss of the soil.

Americans are battling for their lives and for the future of America. While our troops fight on faraway shores, let us at home remember the fight to save the soil of America. That soil is America. It is the birthright of American boys and girls -- the heritage which our boys in uniform are dying to protect.

If you live on a farm: can you name the AAA conservation practices in effect in your community?

Which ones are used on your farm?

Does your farm yield as much per acre today as when you first took it over?

If you live in town: During the drought years, did the tangible evidence of what was happening to American farms sift into your parlor? Did you realize what it meant? To farmers? To the community?

How Can This Great Production Campaign Succeed?

In accepting the challenge to fight the war on the farm front, rural families realize that it will be all-out war against tremendous odds.

Intensified farming to produce larger yields means more labor. Change-over to a new crop needed in the war means extra labor. Yet there's a shortage of labor. And it's going to get worse as more farm boys go off to join the fighting forces or industry. There's a shortage of labor-saving machines, too. All that means that farm families must do the biggest job they have ever done with less help than they have ever had.

Shortages of seed and fertilizer also stand in the way of doing the job easily. So do shortages of fencing materials, of burlap for bags, paper boxes, and other containers normally used for marketing. Then there's the rubber shortage, which really hits on a farm 20 miles from nowhere. Not to mention troubles looming ahead with regard to storage facilities and rail transportation.

Our army gets priorities. And rightly so. But that means that farm families are having to do the job with what tools they have, and what labor is left. How can they do it?

Farm women are quietly taking over a greater and greater share of the labor and planning in connection with farm production. They are simplifying their housekeeping to give more time to the poultry flock and the garden and the milking. When necessary, a woman can and does take turns with her husband driving the tractor.

Younger children are doing good war work too. By assuming more of the household chores, the young daughter is relieving her mother for duty on the food production front. And the younger son is taking the place of his brother who has enlisted.

To make the great farm production campaign succeed, farm families will have to work endlessly at the same old chores multiplied many times and made uncountably more difficult by war shortages of labor and equipment. Recognition of the importance of the work they are doing will go a long way toward keeping young women on the farm -- young women whose labor is so needed in producing food

for the war. It will give farm homemakers a realization that their way of expressing patriotism is urgently needed. It will keep down the uneasy feeling that somehow they should find time to knit even if they neglect the chickens. Knitting is fine; but you can eat eggs. And many people in Great Britain do not get one as often as once in several weeks.

If you are a farm woman: Has war added any duties to your round of chores? Name some of them. Have you ever thought of your job as war work? Do other types of war service compete for your time? Which is your first responsibility, "Food for Freedom" or knitting?

If you live in a town: Did you come originally from a farm? Have you ever visited on a farm? Do you know anything about the responsibilities of the farm homemaker? Do you regard food production on farms as a war service to the country?

Have you ever participated before in an urban-rural discussion meeting? Do you find it stimulating?

Have you any school-age sons who could do war duty during vacations, working --- not vacationing --- on farms?

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READING LIST TO ACCOMPANY "CONSUMERS' STAKE IN AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT."

The following reading list is prepared to supply background material for discussion leaders who wish to use the "Consumers' Stake in Agricultural Adjustment" as a basis for informal discussion meetings. Additional material on the various subjects touched upon in this publication are available at the Department of Agriculture, but the list has been purposely limited for the convenience of the discussion leader.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture Accepts Record Assignment. - AAA Division of Information statement dated January 21, 1942.

Sugar Production Encouraged by Favorable Outlook, Wickard Says. - USDA Press Release (1648-42) dated January 29, 1942. (For information of discussion leader: There are no restrictions on sugar production this year. Beet sugar growers have been restricted only one year since 1934. America has bought the entire Cuban supply of sugar available for export.)

PRICES

Farm Prices and Food Costs. - AAA Division of Information statement published January 1942.

Where Your Food Dollar Goes. - AAA leaflet published October 1941.

Wickard and Henderson Issue Joint Statement. - USDA Press Release (1667-42) dated February 3, 1942.

FARM PROGRAM

General:

Agricultural Programs Aim at: Abundance, Conservation, and Parity. - AAA Publication G-99.

Investment in Farm Democracy. - Address by R. M. Evans, Administrator of Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment, USDA, in Ottawa, Canada, January 29, 1942 (Press Release 1638-42).

Marketing Quotas:

Wickard Names May 2 for Wheat Referendum. - USDA Press Release (1671-42) dated February 4, 1942.

USDA Announces Plan for Sale of Wheat for Feed. - USDA Press Release (1545-42) dated January 19, 1942.

Crop Insurance:

Pulling Power. - Federal Crop Insurance leaflet FCI-18.

